

FIG. 1A
(prior art)

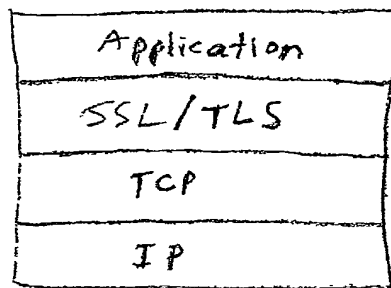
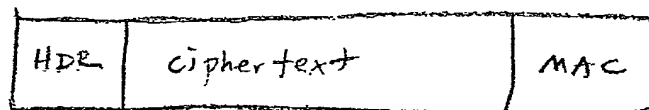


FIG. 1B
(prior art)



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 $MAC = h(key, plaintext, seq.\#)$

FIG. 1C
(prior art)

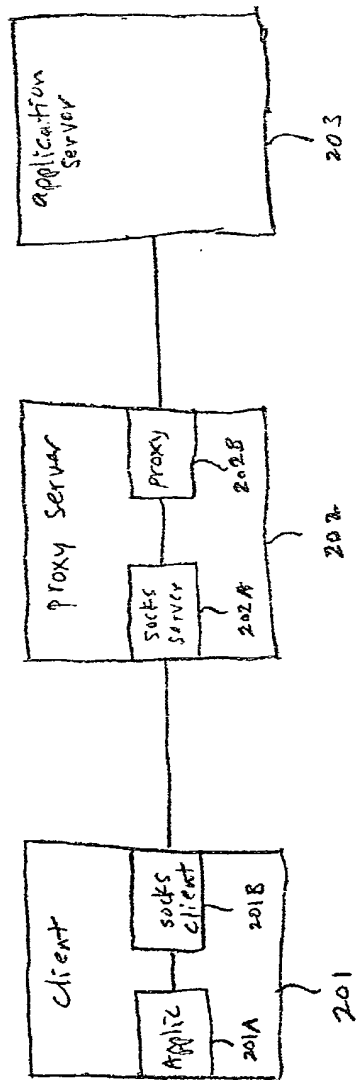


FIG. 2
(prior art)

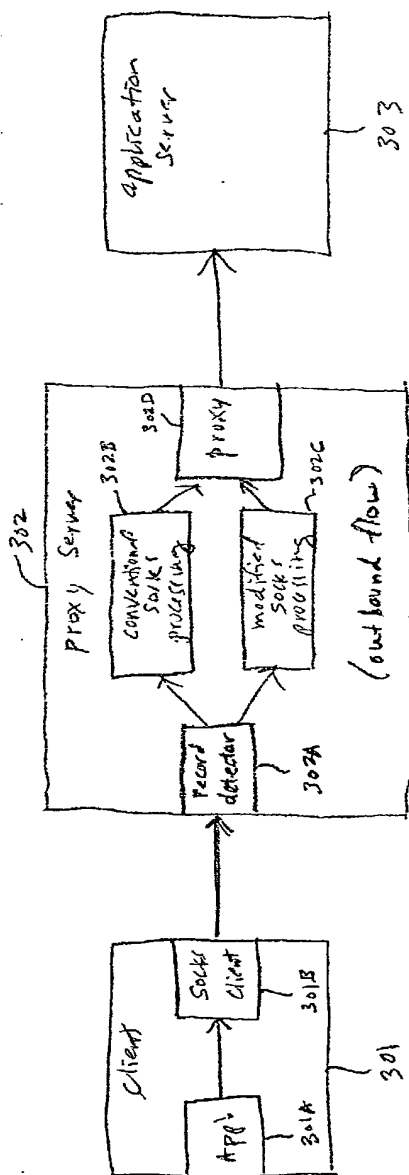


FIG. 3A

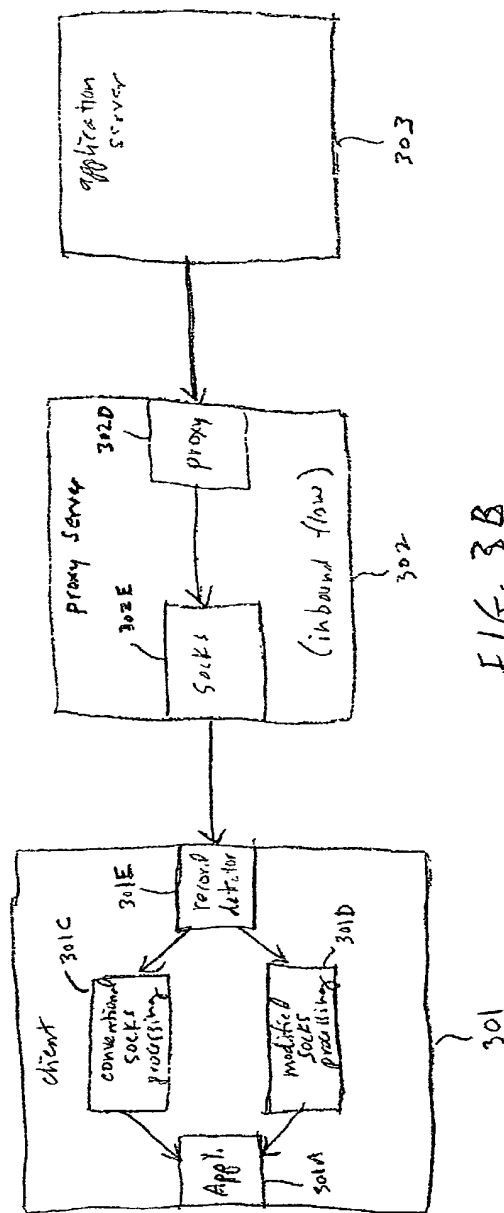


FIG. 3B

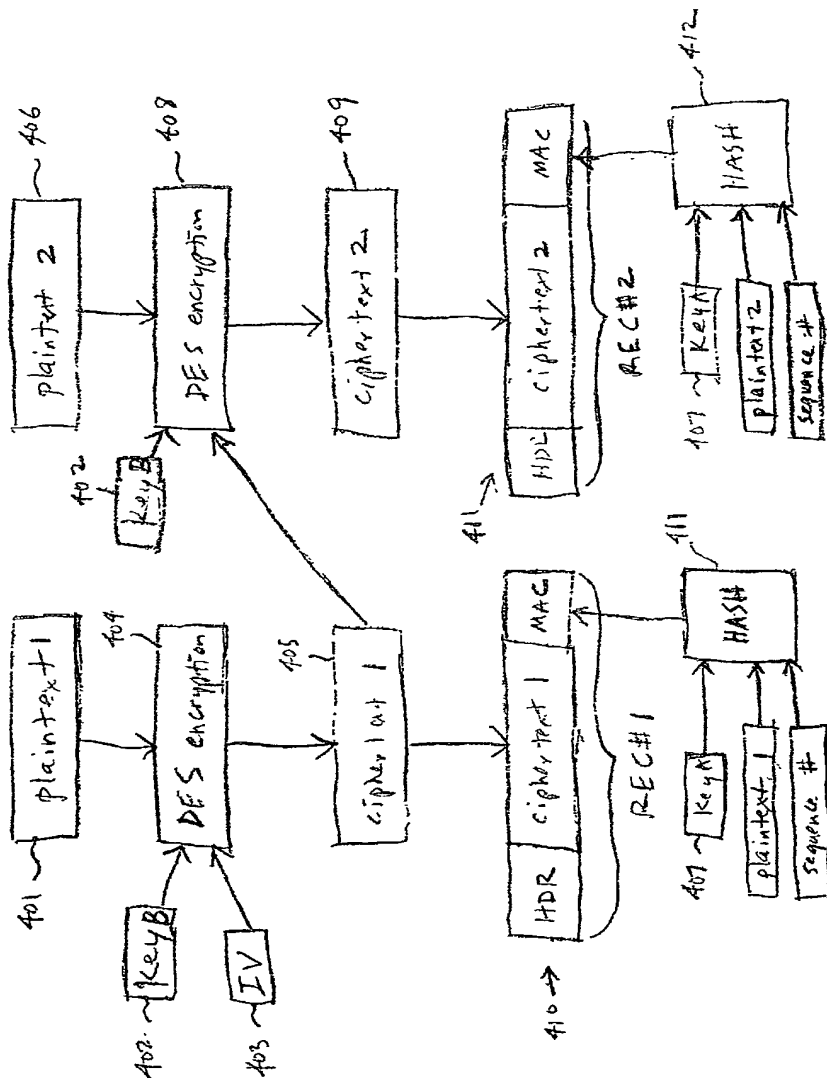


FIG. 4A
(prior art)

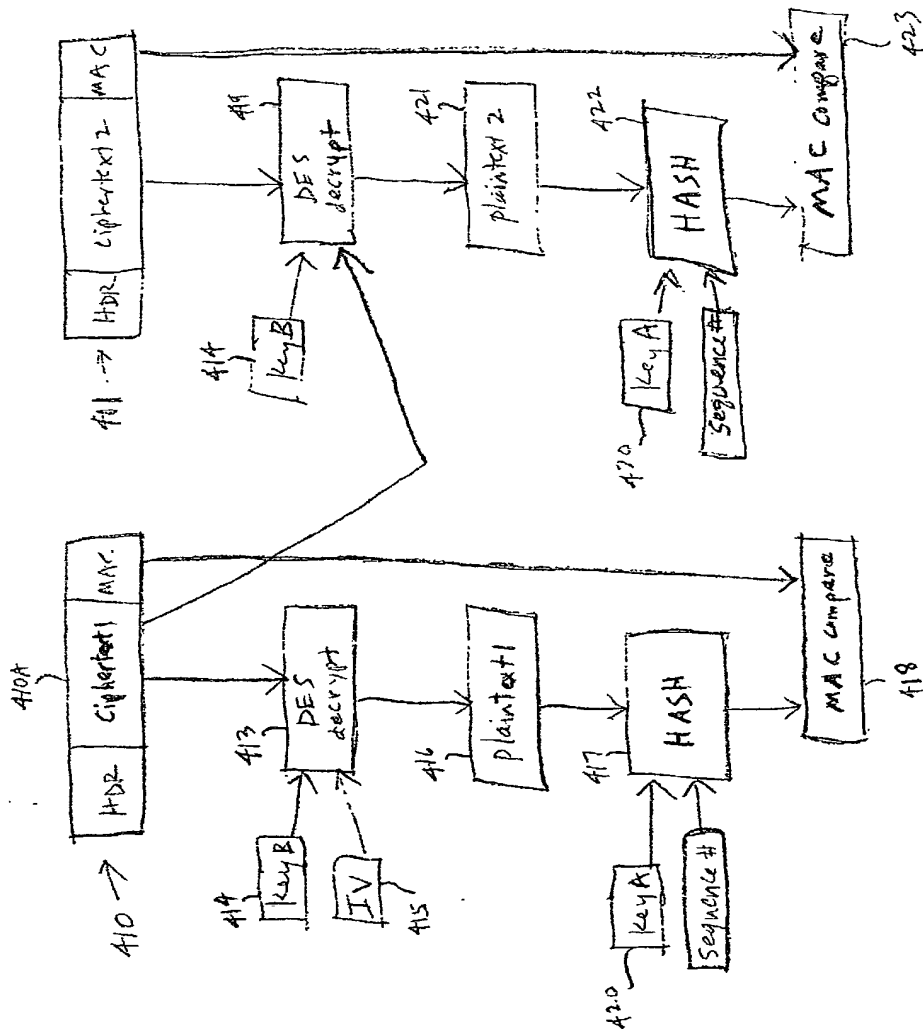


FIG. 4B
(prior art)

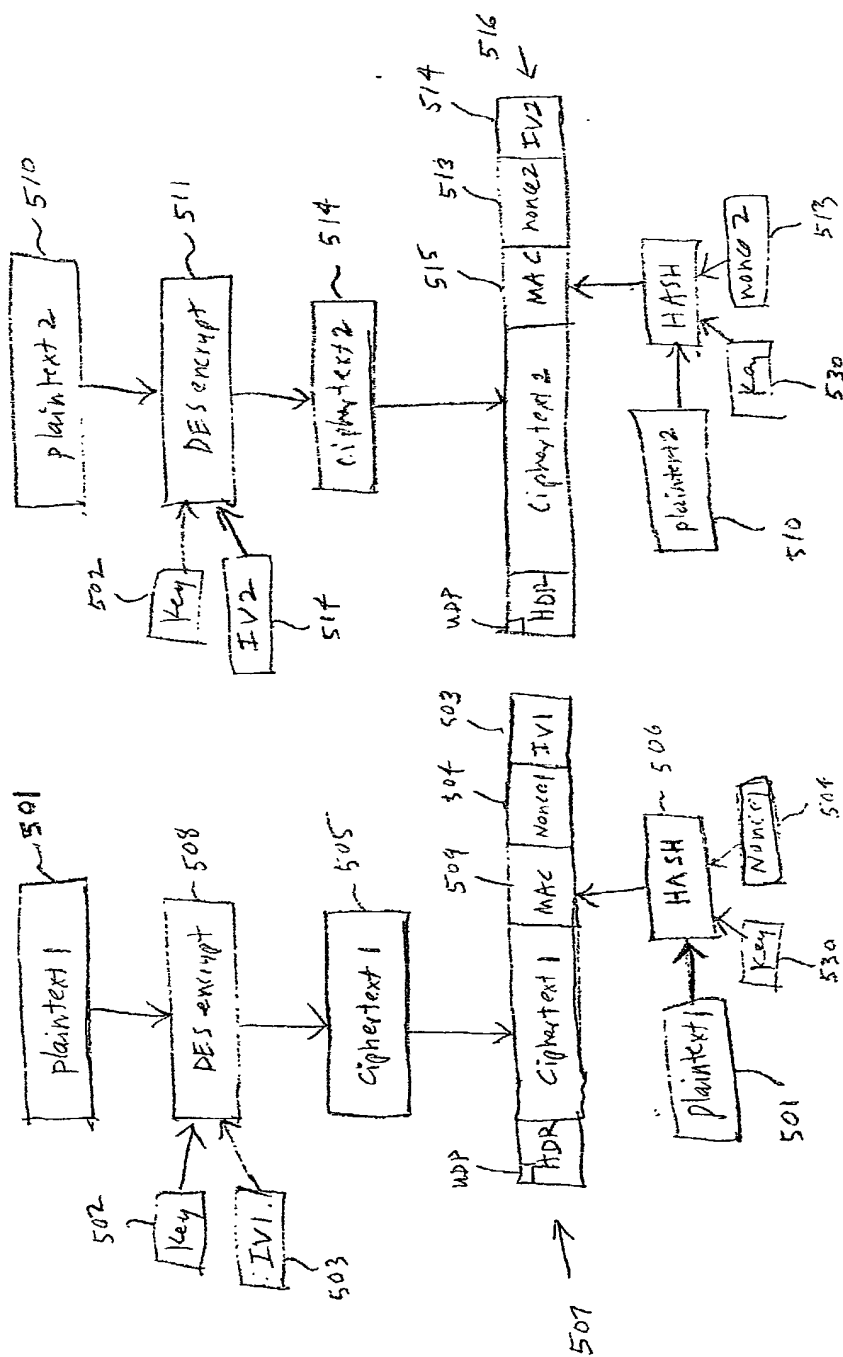


FIG. 5A

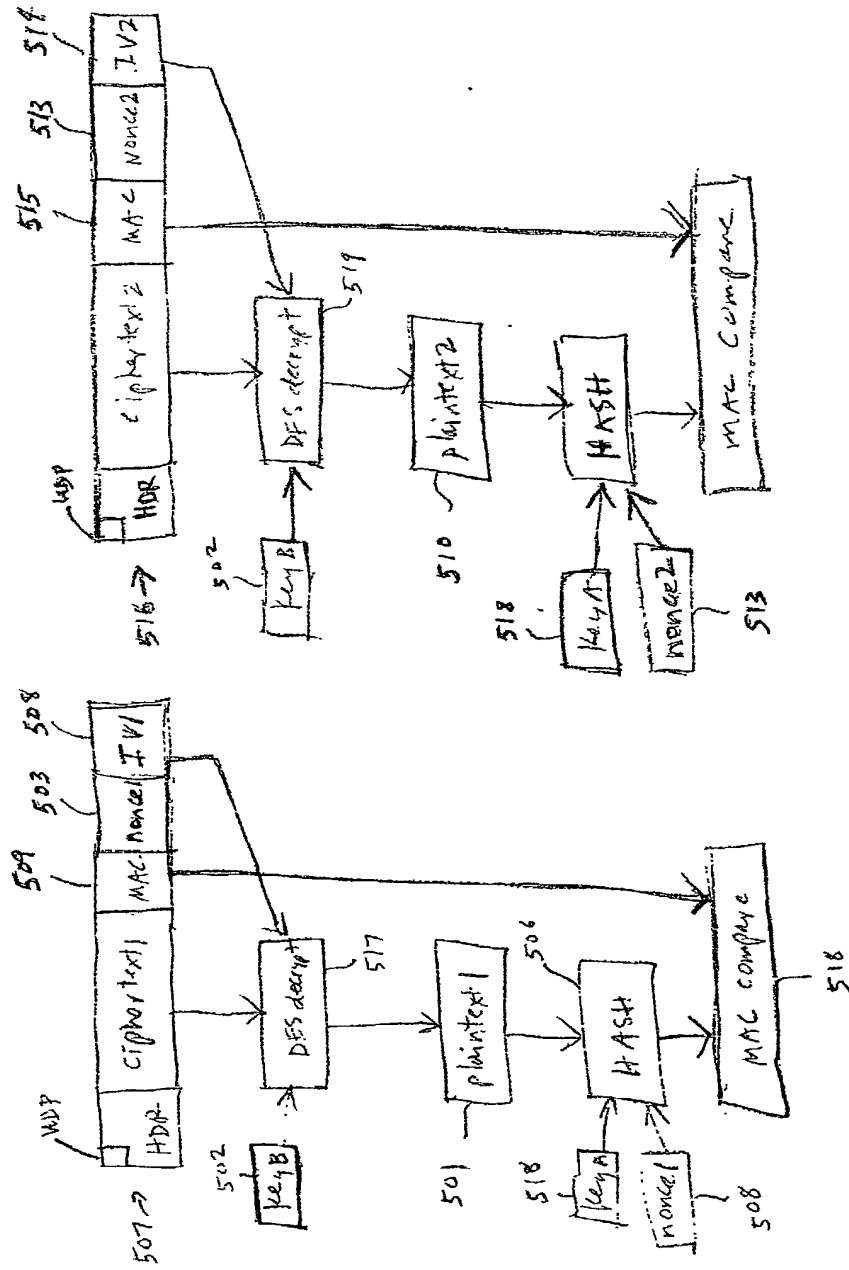


FIG. 5B

The diagram illustrates a network packet structure and its decryption process. The packet is divided into several fields: HDR, ciphertext1, ciphertext2, ciphertext3, MAC, Nonce, and IV. The MAC, Nonce, and IV fields are grouped together and labeled 522. The ciphertext1, ciphertext2, and ciphertext3 fields are grouped together and labeled 521. The HDR field is labeled 520. The packet is received and processed by a decryption module. The ciphertext1 field is decrypted using a key (525) to produce plaintext1 (531). The ciphertext2 field is decrypted using a key (515) to produce plaintext2 (532). The ciphertext3 field is decrypted using a key (525) to produce plaintext3 (533). The plaintext1, plaintext2, and plaintext3 fields are combined and passed through a HASH function (535) to produce a MAC (523). The Nonce (523) is also passed through the HASH function. The MAC (523) is compared with the MAC field in the packet header. The IV (524) is used to initialize the decryption process.

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